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SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDED - 31st DECEMBER, 1962.



To the Chairman and Members of the Seaford Health & Housing Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Synge and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Seaford for 1962.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales although the birth rate continues to be considerably lower than the national figure as it has been for many years. Four infant deaths during the year raised the infantile mortality rate above the national figure but, in small populations, fluctuations occur from year to year and are without statistical significance.

Only 16 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and of those 13 were measles. The Ministry of Health continue to make the notification of measles a statutory requirement largely on the grounds that when a measles vaccine is in general use, notification will provide valuable statistical evidence of the efficacy of the vaccine. The facts that a vaccine may not be in use for several years and that complete notification is not necessary to provide the statistical evidence are ignored and in the meantime something like £100,000 is wasted on notifications in a year when measles is prevalent.

The extended sewage outfall was brought into use in June and although so far as I am aware there were no complaints of sewage pollution on the beach during the year, the danger of such pollution must exist so long as sewage is discharged without treatment into the sea.

Progress continues to be made in raising the standards of food hygiene throughout the district. The details contained in the report give some idea of the amount of work carried out during the year in connection with food hygiene.

The question of fluoridation of water supplies became of more importance during the year, when the results of the studies carried out in the United Kingdom in the past five years were published. All the evidence shows that the amount of dental decay in the population can be more than halved when fluoride is present to the concentration of one part per million (1 p.p.m.) in the water supply. The benefit is first apparent in children but after a number of years these children will enter adult life with sound teeth and so the state of the nation's teeth will steadily improve. No evidence has been produced that fluoride occurring in water in the concentration of 1 p.p.m. has any harmful effects whatsoever. Millions of people in various parts of the world are drinking water that contains fluoride in a concentration of 1 p.p.m. or more without any harmful effects but with excellent teeth. The same results are found in areas where fluoride is artificially introduced into the water supply to raise the concentration of the naturally occurring fluoride to 1 p.p.m. The state of the nation's teeth is deplorable and it is sound preventive medicine to remedy this by artificially raising the level of fluoride to the level at which the teeth benefit.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Murdoch for his valuable assistance and to other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Miss Synge and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health



SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE  
CONSTITUTION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1962

Chairman

Councillor W. Hanson

Vice-Chairman

Councillor A. H. Mowl

Councillor W. T. Allen.

Councillor F. J. Pettitt

Councillor H. W. Andrew, J.P.

Councillor D. A. Seagrave

Councillor E. G. Etherton, J.P.

Councillor D.M.B.Synge

Councillor V. E. Myers.

Councillor J.V.M.Tanner

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.


The Grange, Southover, LEWES.  
Telephone No. Lewes 4282.

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Public Health Inspector:-

J. Murdoch, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.,

-----  
Office Staff:-

Miss M. F. Cheal. (clerk)



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# SECTION I

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

### (a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	4,274
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1962).	12,230
Population (1901 Census)	3,355
Population (1931 Census)	6,925
Population (1951 Census)	7,001
Population (1961 Census) 1st estimate	10,994
Net increase of population during year.	370
Number of inhabited houses 1931.	1,480
Number of inhabited houses 1951.	2,606
Number of inhabited houses 1961.	3,800
Rateable Value (1st April, 1963)	£533,281
Product of a penny rate. 1963-64.	£2,120

### (b) VITAL STATISTICS

1. <u>Births &amp; Birth Rates</u>		SEAFORD U.D.	ENGLAND & WALES
Live births.		123	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)		10.1	18.0
* Corrected birth rate.		11.2	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.		7.3	
Still births		3	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births.		23.8	18.1
Total live and still births.		126	
	Male Female Total		
Live births			
Legitimate	57	57	114
Illegitimate	6	3	9
Totals:	63	60	123
Still births			
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals:	2	1	3
2. <u>Deaths &amp; Death Rates</u>			
Deaths.		182	
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)		14.9	11.9
* Corrected death rate		12.5	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)		4	
	Male Female Total		
Still births			
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	1	3	4
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		32.5	20.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.		26.3	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		111.1	-
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births.)		24.4	15.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		24.4	Not available
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births.		47.6	"

2. Death & Death Rates (Continued)

<u>SEAFORD</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u>
<u>U.D.</u>	<u>&amp; WALES</u>

Maternal mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths.	-	300
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	0.35

\* In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar-General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.11 to the crude birth rate of 10.1, the adjusted rate becomes 11.2 which is still considerably below the rate for England and Wales at 18.0. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.84 applied to the death rate makes the adjusted rate 12.5. This is not very much higher than the rate for England and Wales at 11.9.

POPULATION

The population of Seaford for the last ten years is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>Birth</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Death</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted</u> <u>Death</u> <u>Rate</u>
1953	10,360	84	128	8.11		12.35	
1954	10,500	90	163	8.57		15.52	
1955	10,550	90	154	8.53		14.59	
1956	10,670	82	166	7.68		15.56	
1957	10,780	102	150	9.46		13.91	
1958	10,910	100	161	9.16		14.76	
1959	11,080	105	178	9.48		16.06	
1960	11,480	114	172	9.93	11.38	14.97	12.15
1961	11,860	111	184	9.35	10.75	15.52	12.57
1962	12,230	123	182	10.1	11.2	14.9	12.5

The population shows an increase of 370 over the figure of 11,860 for 1961, which is almost the same as for last year. The population figures are the Registrar General's mid-year estimate in each case.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality was recorded in Seaford during 1962. Only one maternal death has occurred in the district during the past thirteen years, during which period 1,448 births have taken place.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Four infant deaths occurred during 1962. Three of these deaths occurred in the first week of life.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for 1962 was 10.1 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for 1962 was 15.52 per 1,000 population and does not call for any comment. The average age of death of Seaford residents was 73.1 years.

Highest age at death was 96 years

Lowest age at death was 8 hours

# CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SEAFOR URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other.....	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease .....	-	-	-
Diphtheria .....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection .....	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
Measles .....	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	1	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	4	-	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	13	11	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	1	1
Diabetes.....	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	10	18	28
Coronary disease, angina.....	16	14	30
Hypertension with heart disease.....	1	-	1
Other heart disease.....	6	14	20
Other circulatory disease.....	7	9	16
Influenza .....	1	3	4
Pneumonia .....	2	7	9
Bronchitis .....	3	-	3
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	-	-	-
Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea .....	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.....	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	8	15	23
Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	1	2
All other accidents.....	-	1	1
Suicide .....	2	-	2
Homicide and operations of war .....	-	-	-
Totals:	<u>79</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>182</u>

## MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		% of deaths.
(1) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system.	67	36.8
(Coronary disease accounted for)	30	16.5
(2) Cancer (all sites)	36	19.8
(Cancer of the lung or bronchus accounted for )	4	2.2

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

It was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the above Act which gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises persons who are not able to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons adequate care and attention.

## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

During the period under review, the Medical Officer of Health for Seaford also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes, the Urban District of Newhaven and the Rural District of Chailey.

One Public Health Inspector carries out his particular duties in the Urban District of Seaford.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Sussex Hospital, Brighton.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

This service is supplied by the East Sussex County Council who have one ambulance stationed in Seaford.

#### HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Although there are no hospital facilities in Seaford, Seaford residents have available the hospital and specialist services provided by the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee in Eastbourne. Similar facilities are provided in Brighton by the Brighton and Lewes Hospital Management Committee. Both these Management Committees are in the area of the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are admitted into Fordeown Hospital, Portslade. Any case of smallpox occurring in the district should be sent to the River Hospitals, Longreach, Dartford, Kent.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME

As in previous years, the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the District Nursing Associations.

#### PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTALLY DISORDERED

The East Sussex County Council administers the Mental Health Services in respect of patients outside Institutions. All institutional care is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Services provided by the East Sussex County Council Clinic in Sutton Road include:-

Infant Welfare	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Ante-natal	Thursday
Child Guidance	Wednesday
Dental	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and
Diphtheria Immunisation	1st Friday. (occasionally Thurs)
Polio-myelitis Vaccination	3rd Friday.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesday & Friday afternoons
Mothercraft and Ante-natal	
relaxation classes	Mondays 3-4.30 p.m.
Chiropody	2nd and 4th Wednesday (Conducted by District Nursing Association)

### SECTION III

#### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Mr. J. Murdoch has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the district.

##### 1. Staff

During the year under review the staff of the department consisted of one Public Health Inspector, one clerical assistant and one part-time rodent operator.

##### 2. Rehousing

Sixteen two bedroom flats and twelve one bedroom flats were under construction during the year, and the first of these became available for allocation during the last month of the period concerned. When completed, this will bring the total number of one bedroom flats to 60, while the two bedroom flats will aid considerably in the transfer of tenants from under-occupied houses. Plans are already well advanced for the construction of a block of group flatlets with Warden and other facilities provided, for the housing of elderly people who need a small degree of background assistance. In addition a further ten two bedroom houses will also be erected for those on the family list.

339 houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

##### Statistics

The position with respect to the number of applicants on the housing waiting list at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>1st January 1962</u>	<u>31st December 1962</u>
Main List.	94	89
One Bedroom Flats List.	61	78
	<u>155</u>	<u>167</u>

An annual review of the waiting list is carried out which invariably results in the deletion of a number of cases from the list. However, there was nevertheless an increase of 12 applicants on the combined lists by the end of the year. This was due in part to the lack of available accommodation. Further details of the general movements within the lists are given below:-

##### New Applications received:

Main List	33
One Bedroom Flat List	26
Number of families rehoused	11
Number of families transferred	4
Number of families exchanging accommodation	3

The administration of this section of departmental duties involved a considerable amount of correspondence, interviewing, and visiting tenants and applicants. The greater the volume of work in this section throughout the year, the less time is available for general routine administration of public health matters, and this must be taken into account when considering that section of the report.

### 3. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 - Rodent Control

A part-time rodent operator was employed four hours each day for six days per week under the general supervision of the public Health Inspector. A free service was provided to private dwelling houses, while all business premises were required to pay on a fixed hourly rate for treatments carried out.

The figures for complaints received during the year were slightly less than in 1961, and again no major infestation of any importance was encountered. Close control was maintained of the Cradle Hill Road tipping site, and no trouble was experienced, due largely to the much better covering of the tip surface through the use of mechanised equipment.

In connection with all types of property 152 were inspected of which 80 were found to be infested. The treatments and inspections carried out involved 800 visits.

### 4. Supervision of Food Premises

#### Milk

Sampling is now restricted to biological samples and three were taken throughout the year. The result in every case was satisfactory.

#### Food Premises

The food premises register now contains records of premises as follows:-

5 Bakehouses	3 Fish shops
7 Butchers	1 Fried Fish shop
3 Dairies	6 Hotels
14 Grocers	6 Mixed business
16 Restaurants	8 Public Houses
14 Confectioners	1 Snack bar
9 Greengrocers	1 Coffee bar
5 Bakers and Confectioners	

In addition 15 school kitchens and 7 clubs are premises coming within the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960.

Regular supervision of these premises was maintained as far as other duties permitted, as it is essential that all premises be visited as often as possible. Where there was a considerable time lapse between visits, it was frequently found that some lowering of the necessary standards had occurred. Verbal notices were given where necessary, resulting in some improvement of the premises concerned. No major infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 were found and it was not necessary, therefore, to institute any legal proceedings.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, but several complaints were received concerning items of food which were unsatisfactory for various reasons, such as the presence of a foreign body. Close liaison was maintained with the Weights and Measures Dept., of the East Sussex County Council on these cases and a thorough investigation was made in each instance.

Several instances were found during the Summer months of meat pies being sold in a mouldy condition. This was mainly due to the pies concerned remaining in the retail shops for too long a period as a result of failure to ensure a regular rotation of incoming stock. The retailers concerned were advised to maintain their own coding system under strict supervision to eliminate the possibility of stock delivered at a later date being sold before previously delivered stock. This would also ensure that the maximum holding period was not exceeded by carrying out a daily check of the coded stock. The manufacture and distribution of pies etc., on a large scale throughout the country

obviously calls for the greatest care and supervision at all stages, in view of the potential hazards that are involved with this type of food.

### Ice-cream

Fifty-two premises within the district are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. Only one vendor makes his own ice-cream and constant supervision of the plant was carried out.

Eleven samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and the results of the Methylene Blue tests were graded as follows:-

Provisional Grade	I	10
Provisional Grade	II	1
Provisional Grade	III	nil
Provisional Grade	IV	nil

### Food Inspection

The following items were found to be unfit for human consumption and accordingly surrendered by the vendors concerned for disposal:-

#### Decomposition due to breakdown of refrigerator:

821 lbs Meat = 151 lbs Veal  
95 lbs - Whole Calf  
68 lbs - Legs of lamb  
48 lbs - Shoulder of Lamb  
41 lbs - Neck of Lamb  
94 lbs - Pork  
35 lbs - Loins of Pork  
40 lbs - Pigs liver  
127 lbs - Boneless Beef  
65 lbs - Topside of Beef  
57 lbs - Ox livers

#### Frozen Foods - Faulty Storage:

18 Chicken Pies	12	Packets	Puff Pastry
11 Steak & Kidney Pies.	17	"	Fish Fingers
6 Sliced Beef	11	"	Plaice
12 Kipper Fillets	16	"	Butter Kipper Fillets
12 Plaice Fillets	24	"	Chopped Spinach
23 Chicklets	9	"	Chicken & Mushroom
24 Stocklets	6	"	Beef Stew & Vegetables
8 Chocolate Eclairs	5	"	Fish & Chips
5 Doughnuts	15	"	Beefburgers
6 Turkey Pies	3	"	Strawberries
6 Arctic Roll	6	"	Broccoli
4 Sponges	6	"	Sweet Corn

#### Decomposition:

1	-	11 lbs 15 ozs.	Tin Shoulder Hen
2	-	4 lbs	Tin Minced Pork
4		Stone	Cod Fillet

#### Blown Tin:

3	-	6 lbs.	Tins Corned Mutton
12			Tins Grapefruit Segments

#### Contaminated:

5 Packets Soup Powder

## 5. Water Supply

The water supply to the Urban District is provided by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. Several samples were taken of this water supply throughout the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton as a test for bacterial purity. All the samples submitted were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

Almost every property throughout the district has a piped water supply provided by the Company direct to the house and in all cases the quality and quantity was maintained satisfactorily. A well supplying a restaurant in a rural section of the district was kept under close observation and regular samples proved to be of a good standard at all times.

## 6. Sewerage

Despite considerable property development throughout the district, there is little surcharging of the sewer system except in times of exceptional rainfall, when a small area is affected for a period usually of short duration. As further development increases, some relatively small alterations to the present system may be necessary.

There are several cesspools in the Bishopstone village area as the exceptionally high cost per dwelling which would result from the provision of a sewer has to date prohibited the extension of the sewer system to this area.

Disposal is by means of discharge into the sea, and a new outfall has very recently been completed in conjunction with the construction of a sea defence groyne. This new outfall replaces an old outfall, which was broken at a point near low water mark.

## 7. Caravans

There is only one licensed site in the Urban District, consisting of 200 caravans at Hawth Hill. The standard maintained of amenities and also of the general administration of the camp is quite high, and no complaints have been received. The camp is open on a seasonal basis only, the period being from Easter until October.

Several isolated caravans are situated throughout the district adjacent to dwelling houses, no licence being required as there is an exemption provided they are used in conjunction with the enjoyment of the house. In addition, there are also some exempted caravans which are used by employees on building and engineering sites. All these exempted caravans are kept under observation to ensure that a reasonable standard of amenities is maintained.

## 8. Public Health - Housing

Number of nuisances and housing defects.	47
Number where nuisance abated or defects remedied as a result of informal notice.	47
Number of Statutory Notices served.	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with.	1
Closing Order on buildings and still operative.	3

## 9. General Duties

The following inspections covering other sections of the work of the health department were carried out:-

Drainage - inspections and testing	197
Pet Animals Act.	(8) 4

Public Health Act - General interviews	89
Miscellaneous	72
Public Conveniences	120

10. Factories Act, 1961

In the Urban District there are nine factories on the register in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 of the above Act are enforced and twenty-nine factories in which Section 7 only is enforced. During 1962 twenty-two inspections were carried out. Details are as follows:-

PART I of the ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.)

PREMISES	NUMBER ON REGISTER	NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
(i)Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	9	8	-	-
(ii)Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	29	19	-	-
(iii)Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	38	27	-	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:

PARTICULARS	NUMBER of CASES in which defects were found	
	FOUND	REMEDIED
Want of cleanliness	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-
Ineffictive drainage of floors	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other Offences against the Act	-	-
(Not including offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-
TOTALS:	Nil	Nil

PART VIII of the ACT

OUTWORK  
(SECTIONS 133 and 134)

Nil

# SECTION IV

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

16 cases of infectious disease were notified in Seaford during 1962. The details were as follows:-

DISEASE	Number of cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	13	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-
TOTALS:	16	-	-

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the East Sussex County Council.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-							Total
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953 1957	1948 1952	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (Including temporary residents) DURING 1962.	45	61	3	1	-	12	16	138
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1962.	-	-	-	-	3	71	113	187

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a persistent and dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. This fall continued until a year or two ago but since that time several locally severe outbreaks of diphtheria have occurred. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a dying disease and to think that because it is no longer prevalent, there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	Year of birth.							Total
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952	
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMPLETED A PRIMARY COURSE (normally three injections) OF PERTUSSIS VACCINE (singly or in combination) IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING THE YEAR 1962.	45	60	3	1	-	2	-	111

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1962. The figures are greatly increased over those for 1961 (66 vaccinated, 135 revaccinated) This is due to the outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the country during the early part of the year.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	UNDER 1 YR.	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15+	TOTAL
Number vaccinated	53	36	16	72	84	261
Number revaccinated	1	-	9	467	936	1,413

During and since the recent outbreaks of smallpox a lot of confusion has been caused to the general population by the arguments for and against smallpox vaccination. The Ministry of Health have now issued a Memorandum on Vaccination against smallpox. The salient features are as follows:-

A. Routine Primary Vaccination in Early Childhood

(1) Optimum Age. - Routine primary vaccination is not now recommended in the first few weeks of life but should be done before the age of 2 years. Preferably during the second year.

(2) Contra-indications -

- (a) exposure to infectious disease
- (b) septic skin conditions
- (c) infantile eczema or any other allergic condition - these are absolute contra-indications to routine primary vaccination
- (d) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (e) cortico-steroid treatment
- (f) failure to thrive

B. Routine Primary Vaccination at Later Ages

(1) Although at any age the risk of serious complications following vaccination is much smaller than the risk of death run by those exposed to smallpox while unvaccinated, primary vaccination is not advised as a routine after early childhood. But, if not performed in early childhood, primary vaccination at a later age may eventually become necessary e.g. when serving with the armed forces, as a condition of employment and before undertaking foreign travel.

(2) Contra-indications. Consideration must be given to -

- (a) septic skin conditions
- (b) a history of or the presence of eczema
- (c) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (d) cortico-steroid treatment. It is not considered wise to vaccinate routinely patients who are receiving systemic cortico-steroid treatment.
- (e) early pregnancy. On general principles it is desirable to avoid the use of a live vaccine during the first trimester of pregnancy.

### C. Vaccination in the presence of Smallpox

The object is , by primary vaccination or revaccination as soon after exposure or, at most, within three days, to enable the individual to gain immunity to smallpox within the normal incubation period of that disease. In the presence of suspected smallpox there are no absolute contra-indications to the immediate vaccination or revaccination of all close contacts.

SECTION V  
TUBERCULOSIS

In 1962, six new cases of tuberculosis were notified amongst Seaford residents and in addition, three cases were notified amongst people coming to live in the area. In addition, one case struck off the register in a previous year was re-entered. One of the new cases left the district before the end of the year. There were two deaths from tuberculosis.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1962.							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M	F	Non-Pulmonary M	F	Pulmonary M	F	Non-Pulmonary M	F
Under 1 year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 4	1 new	1 new	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 24	1 new & out	1 new	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 - 34	1 re- entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 54	1 in	1 in	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 - 64	1 new	1 new	0	0	0	1	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Age Unknown	0	1 in	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0

Number of cases on register at December 31st 1962

<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
39	3	29	8	79

Whereas at December 31st 1961, the number of cases on the register was:-

36	3	24	8	71
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# CLIMATE

The following meteorological statistics were recorded at Seaford during the year 1962:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temperature</u>			<u>Rainfall</u>		<u>Sunshine</u>		<u>No. of days</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Heaviest</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Total</u>	
January	41.7	50	19	3.05	.61	2.0	62.5	15
February	39.4	53	24	.47	.26	3.2	98.5	18
March	37.7	53	23	1.57	.48	4.3	138.5	25
April	46.0	61	34	2.29	.31	4.7	140.8	24
May	49.4	60	32	1.03	.35	5.3	163.7	28
June	54.7	69	33	.28	.18	<u>9.0</u>	270.5	28
July	59.3	<u>75</u>	45	1.92	.59	5.6	174.3	29
August	59.7	70	45	<u>3.08</u>	<u>.96</u>	6.2	193.3	27
September	56.3	69	40	2.37	.60	5.7	170.2	25
October	52.8	68	35	1.54	.95	4.7	146.6	25
November	44.8	58	27	2.75	.51	1.2	36.7	13
December	37.8	53	24	<u>2.77</u>	.62	3.3	<u>102.7</u>	19
				<u>23.12</u>			<u>1,698.3</u>	

In 1961, the corresponding totals were 25.04" of rain and 1,775.4 hours of sunshine.

The average figures for the past fourteen years are 28.52" of rain and 1,784.4 hours of sunshine.



